

Gummen Kill One, Wound 2 in Hold-Up

Auctioneer Victim of Raid
on Shop in 42d Street;
Owner Shot Five Times;
Another Felled by Pistol

Bandits in Taxi Flee Without Loot

Four Unmasked Robbers,
With Revolvers Drawn,
Keep Shoppers in Fear

Four men carrying revolvers filed into the auction shop of Harry Young at 387 East Fifty-second Street at 6:30 p.m. last night, shot and killed one man, seriously wounded another, felled a third to the floor with a blow on the head and escaped in a taxi cab. The machine had borne them to the scene of the shooting and was being driven slowly past the door when they rushed from the shop. They were on the running board and sped away.

Manuel Shields, fifty-four years old, of 45 St. Nicholas Terrace, was killed. He was shot just below the heart. Harry Young, shot five times, was removed to Flower Hospital in a serious condition. Three bullets penetrated his abdomen, one struck him in the left arm and another in the right leg. William Abrams, of 324 East 124th Street, was sent racing against the clock as he blew across the head from a revolver muzzle.

Four other men in the shop at the time the gunmen entered—Theodore Jacobs, of 545 West 16th Street; Harry Howard, of 429 East Fifty-first Street; James Henderson, of 1068 Avenue A, and Peter Henderson, his brother, of 422 East Fifty-first Street—were unharmed. They were showing resistance that caused the four armed men to make away.

The auction shop yesterday did a big business. Thousands of dollars' worth of goods were disposed of at the day's sale, and late in the afternoon a large amount of currency was removed from the shop. The bandits evidently were in the shop to make a haul, but they had enjoyed and thought they would make a big haul, being under the impression that the proceeds of the auction sale would be accessible to them at all times.

Enter With Revolvers Drawn
The shop is just two doors from Second Avenue. The corner of Second and Forty-second Street was thronged with shoppers when the taxi cab with the four bandits was riding down the street. The bandits, who were dressed in civilian clothes, entered the shop and entered the shop. They had their revolvers drawn and tried to shield their faces with their hands to avoid possible recognition.

Young and Shields were at the front of the shop when the door swung open. The other men were clustered around a table at the rear playing a game of cards. "All right, hands up," cried the gunman leading the other three. Shields and Young, somewhat bewildered, raised their hands. The gunman at the rear of the shop the five card players had risen from their seats. "Hands up, hell!" said one of them. They grabbed chairs, raised them over their heads and prepared to rush the intruders.

Before they could advance, however, the gunmen began firing. Their shots came in rapid succession. Shields and Young, directly in the line of fire, were hit. The taxicab and the four bandits fled. The second Street shoppers began screaming into the shop. The first policeman who was Patrolman Butler, of the Fifty-first Street station, at the front near the door lay Shields and Young. Several feet away lay Abrams, who had been dazed by a blow struck by one of the bandits during the fusillade of shots. Chairs and tables were overturned. At the back of the shop were Jacobs, Howard and James and Henderson.

The boys George Barrett, eight years old, of 315 East Fortieth Street, and Joseph Zebrowski, ten years old, of 285 East Forty-sixth Street, told the police they had seen the men get out of the taxi and enter the auction room. The driver of the machine, they said, remained at the wheel and the bandits entered the shop. The boys said that a few minutes later they heard a number of shots and saw the men get into the taxi and speed westward in Forty-second Street.

Alps See First Murder; Monks Find 3 Victims

Bodies, Robbed and Riddled
With Bullets, Left in Snow;
All Passes Guarded

GENEVA, Jan. 22.—A story of murder in the Alps Mountains, a thing unknown before in Alpine history, has been reported by the monks of the St. Bernard Hospice, a small station on the famous 8,110 feet. The monks and nuns were aroused in the early hours of Friday by revolver shots and went to investigate. With the aid of the dogs they found the bodies of three well-to-do Italian Alpineists, a woman, a man and a child, lying in the snow.

The bodies of two of the men were found first, riddled with bullets. They had been robbed of all their possessions. After a longer search, with the aid of the Swiss patrol guarding the mountain, the body of the third man was recovered. The three Alpineists had been found dead without guards. The bodies were found at the village of St. Bernard, where they were left for several days before they were found.

These left near the victims were a few pieces of clothing, a watch, a pocket square and a few other personal belongings. The bodies were found in a snowdrift, and the monks and nuns were unable to find any other clues. The bodies were found in a snowdrift, and the monks and nuns were unable to find any other clues.

After a longer search, with the aid of the Swiss patrol guarding the mountain, the body of the third man was recovered. The three Alpineists had been found dead without guards. The bodies were found at the village of St. Bernard, where they were left for several days before they were found.

Rumbling of Mountain Alarms No. Carolinians

WINSTON SALEM, N. C., Jan. 22.—An investigation of Flat Shoal Mountain was demanded to-day by residents of Stokes County, this state. Dwellers in the vicinity charge that it has rumbled and growled at intervals for a year, wrecking their peace of mind. The sound was like distant blasting, they said, and evergreens and trees on the mountain were dying. Fearing they might have a caged volcano to deal with, the citizens asked that government earthquake sharps be sent to look into the disturbance.

Piez Testifies Schwab Got No Expense Money

Abadie's Charge Shipping
Board Chief Took Government's \$260,000 Declared to Be Groundless

Gillen Also Contradicted
Walsh Committee Told That
Arraignment of Builders
Harms Merchant Marine

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—If the American merchant marine is to be developed successfully the Shipping Board must be relieved of the task of operating ships and settling claims growing out of the cancellation of war contracts, Charles Piez, of Chicago, former director general of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, declared to-day before the House committee investigating the board's operations.

Coupled with these declarations was a flat denial by Mr. Piez of various charges of mismanagement made against the construction divisions of the board by Martin J. Gillen in recent testimony before the committee. The witness also denied that Charles M. Schwab had been reimbursed by the government for his personal expenses, while Mr. Schwab was director general of the Fleet Corporation.

Schwab's Service Praised
Mr. Piez made no direct reference to the charge of Colonel E. H. Abadie, formerly controller of the Shipping Board, that a voucher for \$230,000 had been presented for Mr. Schwab's "personal expenses," but he did say positively that he was certain that no voucher had ever been issued either for salary or expenses for Mr. Schwab.

Praising Mr. Schwab's service to the government, Mr. Piez said it was "unfortunate that any suggestion of improper action on Mr. Schwab's part has been made at the hearing." Mr. Piez told the committee how Mr. Schwab reluctantly had taken over the duties of the Shipping Board when he had been urged to do so by Chairman Hurley, of the Shipping Board; Rainbridge Colby, then a member of the board, and the witness, and finally by President Wilson.

Criticism Anticipated
This was in the spring of 1918, when the Germans were making their final great drive, he said, and when the general staff was calling on the board to transport 350,000 troops a month to France.

"That meant increased tonnage," Mr. Piez continued, "and we saw the need of clustering up the construction and shipping divisions of the board. I needed a man of Mr. Schwab's experience, ability and enthusiasm. Mr. Schwab explained that firms in which he was interested in the construction of ships would be subjected to unfair criticism, but finally agreed if the situation were outlined to the board, which was the President's insistence, he would take charge of the Emergency Fleet Corporation."

"I know perhaps better than any one else the service Mr. Schwab rendered to the government," Mr. Piez declared, "and the constructive effect of his expenses to the government, either directly or indirectly. He was too high spirited a man for that."

Back to New York
The committee will return to New York to-morrow night and on Monday morning expects to inquire further into Colonel Abadie's charges.

Mr. Piez's reply to Mr. Gillen's charges was in the form of a prepared statement, which was filed with the committee and was not read. He read Chairman Walsh suggested that all members had acquainted themselves with it.

In this statement Mr. Piez declared that Mr. Gillen's report did not "square with the facts" in "a single vital instance," and that the charge of a lack of an accounting system in the division of construction was wholly wrong. The claim also was made that Mr. Gillen's report regarding the Fleet Corporation checks against authorizations and appropriations was absolutely wrong, and that the destructive effect of Mr. Gillen's testimony had seriously impaired public interest in the establishment of the board.

\$10,000 for Arrest of Autoist Who Killed Girl

Family and Co-Workers of Anna
Bloom Raise a Big
Reward

A reward of \$10,000 for the arrest and conviction of the driver of the auto which knocked down and killed Anna Bloom, of 216 East Sixth Street, on January 14, was yesterday offered by Larry Cooper, uncle of the dead girl. She is a lace importer, living at 132 Second Avenue. Part of this amount has been put up by LeBlanc's Ticket Selling Agency at Broadway and Fortieth Street, where Miss Bloom worked for five years as a clerk.

Miller, Backs Whitman in Graft Inquiry

Governor and Legislature
Reported Ready to Start
State Probe if Politicians
Try to Block Him

Indictment of More Police Is Promised

True Bills Against In-
spector, 2 Captains and
Detectives Are Forecast

Former Governor Charles S. Whitman and his assistants continued yesterday their preparation of cases for the grand jury investigating the Hyman administration, unveiling the growing political row of which Whitman finds himself the center.

It has been said that, regardless of any blocking tactics here, Mr. Whitman has been assured that he can have all the assistance he requests from Governor Miller and the state legislative leaders.

Those close to Mr. Whitman are certain that if he finds his grand jury investigation held up by the local authorities or others—either Republican or Democrat—he will find ready response to a request for a legislative investigation with himself as chief counsel.

This, Mr. Whitman's friends point out, could be accomplished by Governor Miller sending a message to the Legislature requesting the appointment of an investigating body. They say they have reason to believe the Governor will send such a message should the occasion arise.

To Ask More Indictments
Mr. Whitman and his assistants expect to present evidence to the grand jury this week which will warrant the indictment of one inspector, two captains and several detective sergeants.

In the mean time Arthur M. King, Mr. Whitman's chief assistant in the investigation, William Chivers, ex-Magistrate Frederick J. Groehl and Assistant District Attorney James E. Smith have been asked to appear at the grand jury, despite the fact that the remainder of the Criminal Courts Building was deserted at noon.

Mr. Whitman did not appear at his office, having been confined to his home with a heavy cold. He did, however, keep in touch with his assistants by telephone throughout the day, and as a result of these conferences, several subpoenas were issued for witnesses to appear on Monday.

Mr. Chivers and Mr. Smith, who have been conducting the examination of witnesses in the automobile graft cases, said yesterday that they had received admissions which prove that a catalogued series of police awards had been adopted by the insurance companies issuing policies against automobile thefts.

It cost, it is said, \$25 for an owner to recover a car worth less than \$500; \$50 for a car worth \$500 to \$1,000, and \$100 for automobiles worth more than \$1,000.

Ready for Grand Jury Tuesday
It is believed that this case will be ready for presentation to the grand jury not later than Tuesday and possibly by Monday. In the mean time Mr. Chivers and Mr. Smith exhibited considerable interest in the statement made by District Attorney Weeks, of Nassau County, L. I., that he was forwarding to the board information showing a link between New York auto thieves and those of Nassau County.

District Attorney Weeks obtained the indictment Friday of Aubrey Pettit, Superintendent of Buildings in Minnola, and former police chief, on a charge of illegally buying autos believed to be stolen. The Nassau County investigation has been going on for months.

Mr. King is still plugging away at the information resulting from the conference of last week between Mr. Whitman, Mr. King and Meier Steinbrink, special counsel to the board of Estabrook.

Troops Sent to Quell Serious Indian Revolt

LONDON, Jan. 22.—A serious outbreak, involving the looting of country markets, has occurred in the Muzafferpur district, British India, it was officially announced to-day. Sympathizers with the non-cooperation movement are believed to have been the principal instigators.

Forces of military and police are being sent to the scene.

British K-Boat With Crew of 56 Lost at Sea

Cruising Submarine Was at
Practice With Others; It
Submerged and Never
Rose to Surface Again

100 Miles Off Land's End
Vessel Was Latest Type, 338
Feet Long and Carried 8
Torpedo Tubes, 2 Guns

LONDON, Jan. 22.—British submarine K-5, Commander John A. Gaines, was lost with all hands Thursday at the approaches to the English Channel, the Admiralty announced this afternoon. The number of persons lost was not given, but vessels of this class carry approximately six officers and fifty men.

The disaster occurred 100 miles off Land's End. The submarine, the announcement said, had a full complement of officers and men on board. The K class of submarines is the latest type of British submarines, the vessels being 338 feet in length, with a surface speed of 24 knots and a speed submerged of 9 knots. They carry eight torpedo tubes, one four-inch gun and one three-inch gun.

The cause of the disaster to the K-5 is not known. It is said that while she was practicing with four other submarines of the K class she submerged and never rose to the surface again. The four other "K" boats have been ordered to proceed to Vigo, Spain, where an inquiry is to be held.

The submarine flotilla formed part of the Atlantic fleet, which left early in the week for a special cruise to Spanish ports and Gibraltar. The submarines were proceeding down the Channel from Portsmouth, when they encountered a gale and took refuge in Tor Bay, on the Devonshire coast, until Wednesday.

Available naval manuals do not reveal the tonnage of the K class of submarines, which were vessels of war construction, details of the building of which were not given out. They are, however, what is known as fleet submarines, displacing some 1,700 tons when on the surface. They were built especially for cruising at sea with the fleet.

Naval records show three other submarines of the K class as having met with disaster. Submarine K-4 and K-17 were both rammed and sunk accidentally by larger British warships. Submarine K-13 foundered while in the service before any of the German cruising submarines had even been begun.

Broke, Stole to Feed "Kids"

Repentant Hold-Up Promises
Victim to Restore His \$12

SIoux CITY, Ia., Jan. 22.—F. D. Hiss, railroad yardmaster, who was held up and robbed of \$12 Wednesday before any of the German cruising submarines had even been begun.

"I'm the fellow who robbed you," he was broke and out of a job and my wife and kids were going hungry. But I got a job here, and as soon as I get a little money I will return what I stole from you."

Hiss said if he knew who the man was he'd give him another \$12 for being so honest.

Mr. King is still plugging away at the information resulting from the conference of last week between Mr. Whitman, Mr. King and Meier Steinbrink, special counsel to the board of Estabrook.

Root Would Hold Bill On Disarming

Suggests No Action Toward
Calling Conference
Be Taken Until Harding
Has Chance for Decision

Holds Action Now Would Be Mistake

Borah in Reply Declares
Postponement Will but
Add to Nation's Burdens

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Elihu Root, former Secretary of State, suggested in a letter to the House Committee on Naval Affairs, made public to-day, that plans for a world conference looking toward disarmament or a naval construction holiday should be delayed until after the inauguration of President-elect Harding.

Although reiterating his strong endorsement of the movement to arrange an agreement among the powers for a limitation of armaments, Mr. Root said that he believed it would be impracticable to reach definite conclusions in the matter until the new President and his Secretary of State had had time to inform themselves and reach conclusions as to what steps would most probably be successful.

Mr. Root said he believed steps toward such a conference ought to be taken promptly after the new administration takes office. He added that he did not feel like hazarding an opinion as to how a proposal for a disarmament conference would be received abroad, nor would he suggest a method of procedure through which the attempt might be made.

Mr. Root's letter evoked a sharp reply to-night from Senator Borah, of Idaho, sponsor for the disarmament bill pending in the Senate. In a statement Senator Borah deplored Mr. Root's lending his influence to delay the consideration of world disarmament and expressed doubt whether President-elect Harding would wish to approve a suggestion for delay. The Idaho Senator asserted that delay was one of the methods used for killing a disarmament program, but insisted that the movement could not be checked.

Mr. Root's Letter
The text of Mr. Root's letter follows: "I have your letter of January 14 asking an opinion to aid your committee in concluding a disarmament conference. I feel that the question of total or partial disarmament is one of the most important questions of the day, and that the completion of the sum of \$107,177,000."

"I do not feel like hazarding an opinion as to what policy our governments might make to a suggestion from our government for the appointment of representatives to meet for a purpose of discussing the question of total or partial disarmament."

"I feel strongly that steps should be taken promptly after the new administration is established, to bring about a general agreement on that question. It is plainly impracticable to accomplish this before the change of administration."

The precise method of procedure through which the attempt should be made I think ought to be determined after and not before Mr. Harding and his Secretary of State have had an opportunity to inform themselves and reach conclusions as to what steps would most probably be successful.

Two Willing to Follow Martens
While the members of Martens's party and seventy-five delegates appeared to be thrilled with expectation in taking their leave from the United States, the crowds gathered on the Swedish-American Line's pier, despite their enthusiasm for the "ambassador," did not seem to evince any strong desire to follow him. When some one aboard the Stockholm shouted to ask how many of them would like to go to Russia there were two responses of willingness. The rest of the hundreds who heard the query were confused and were silent.

Each of the forty-six members of Martens's staff paid \$24 for the passage to Goteborg and thence to Libau. Martens, Mrs. Martens and their two children, William, five years old, and Svetlana, two and a half years old, were given two cabins de luxe. (Continued on next page)

5,300 Suicides in Year Are Worrying Hungry

3,200 of Them Women and
10,000 Attempts at Self-De-
struction Were Thwarted

BUDAPEST, Jan. 22.—Thirty-two hundred women and 2,100 men committed suicide in Hungary in 1920, police figures for last year show. In addition, there were more than 10,000 unsuccessful attempts at suicide.

The tremendous increase is causing much worry, inasmuch as the prevalence of suicide has increased yearly. The situation is attributed to the gradual deterioration in living conditions and the fact that the war had the effect of making human life much cheaper.

Wilso's Calls on To Let Russia Alone if He Is to Act in Armenia

He Is to Act in Armenia

Martens Sails De Luxe, Reds In Steerage

3,000 Cheer Soviet En-
voy as He Is Shipped
to Russia, With Staff,
in Flower-Filled Cabin

Ludwig C. A. M. Martens, unrecognized Soviet "ambassador" to the United States, was deported from this country on the Swedish-American liner Stockholm yesterday. The liner sailed from the pier at Fifty-fourth Street and North River.

With Martens were his wife and two children and forty-six members of his staff, among them Gregory Weinstein, formerly an associate of Leon Trotsky on the Novi Mir, a Bolshevik paper published in this city, and "Chancery" of the Soviet "embassy."

There were also on board sixty-four men and eleven women and children, deported from the United States as dangerous radicals. They were brought to the pier from Ellis Island, accompanied by customs inspectors and immigration guards.

More than 3,000 friends and sympathizers of Martens and the deportees crowded the Swedish-American and nearby piers, and for hours waved goodbye and threw kisses at the passengers. The waving and cheering were intermingled with the strains of the "Internationale," the "Hymn of Free Russia" and other revolutionary songs. Only one passenger from aboard the liner waved a red flag at the crowd below, while a boy, five years old, in the crowds that came to bid Martens farewell, waved a small American flag.

Friendly Toward United States
Martens was deported on order of Secretary of Labor Wilson because he represented a government which despite Martens's repeated protestations of friendship for the United States was committed in repeated public declarations to the overthrow of the American government by force.

In explaining the deportation order against Martens, Secretary Wilson made it clear that while there was nothing against Martens personally the American government could not harbor a representative of a government which sought the overthrow of the government of the United States.

In a statement issued yesterday shortly before his departure of the Stockholm Martens again repeated his oft-proffered feeling of friendship for the United States, but ignored the charge of Secretary Wilson. Martens declared in his statement that he was confident that either he or some one else representing the Soviet government would soon be back in the United States and that the United States would eventually recognize Soviet Russia.

"I do not regret leaving the United States," said Martens, "especially at this time when the conditions are as they are. It will only be a matter of a short time, however, before either I or another ambassador from the Russian Soviet government will return to take my leaving, as do temporary members of my staff, as merely a temporary move, which will be welcomed at the near future when the United States and Soviet Russia get together on friendly terms."

Two Willing to Follow Martens
While the members of Martens's party and seventy-five delegates appeared to be thrilled with expectation in taking their leave from the United States, the crowds gathered on the Swedish-American Line's pier, despite their enthusiasm for the "ambassador," did not seem to evince any strong desire to follow him. When some one aboard the Stockholm shouted to ask how many of them would like to go to Russia there were two responses of willingness. The rest of the hundreds who heard the query were confused and were silent.

Each of the forty-six members of Martens's staff paid \$24 for the passage to Goteborg and thence to Libau. Martens, Mrs. Martens and their two children, William, five years old, and Svetlana, two and a half years old, were given two cabins de luxe. (Continued on next page)

W. B. Vanderlip to Make Seattle His Trade Base

LONDON, Jan. 22.—The American syndicate which recently acquired large concessions from the Soviet government in Kamchatka through Washington J. B. Vanderlip has decided to use Seattle, Wash., as the port for trade operations with Soviet Russia, says a wireless dispatch from Moscow to-day. Enormous stores will be built there for export trade to Vladivostok, and the construction of oil tanks has been begun, the message says, adding that plans are being made to develop the railway at Seattle.

Farmers Donate 15,000,000 Bu. Corn to Hoover

Grain Is Middle West's
Contribution to Drive
to Relieve Suffering
of European Children

Need Cash for Shipping
East Side Pours In Pen-
nies and Nickels Saved
on Self-Denial Day

The European Relief Council, of which Herbert Hoover is chairman, has accepted an offer of 15,000,000 bushels of corn made by farmers in the Middle West as their contribution to the campaign to relieve the suffering of European children, according to an announcement made yesterday.

The offer was accepted after numerous conferences between the relief campaign officials and J. B. Howard, president of the American Farm Bureau, which represents 1,250,000 farmers.

The corn will be delivered to nearest railroad points and the details of transportation will be handled by the relief council. Mr. Hoover said yesterday he was confident that money for the transportation of the corn would be raised, adding that the money on hand was not available for that purpose. Millers have not yet been approached on the subject of milling the corn.

Corn is now selling at 63 cents a bushel.

East Side Aids Fund
Settlement houses, organized under the United Neighborhood House Association, contributed nearly \$1,000 to the European Relief Council last Wednesday, the day of self-denial in the campaign which Herbert Hoover has inaugurated for funds to feed the starving children of Central Europe.

The contribution included money saved on fast day lunches, the profits of special entertainments and sums collected in pennies and nickels from mothers' clubs and groups of children. The Brightside Day Nursery contributed \$100, collected from the people of the neighborhood in small sums.

From the East Side Free School for Crippled Children came \$125. Every club at Riis House, on Henry Street, had an "invisible guest" at a cost of 10c.

More Luncheons Planned
Other contributions received last week include Barnard College, \$5,675; Parents' League of New York, \$3,400; B'nai Mizrachi Club of New York, \$1,000; Smith College Club, \$2,170; Manhattan Trade School, \$1,000; and pupils, \$720; Hunter College Alumnae, \$300; Art Workers' Club, \$375; employees of Franklin Simon & Co., more than \$100; and many others. The total of the National Opera Club, \$550, the result of a collection taken at the Manhattan Opera House on the evening of January 19.

A plan for an endless chain of luncheons to be given by the women of New York in their own homes has been inaugurated by Mrs. J. Borden Harriman and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt to swell contributions to the fund. Starting with a nucleus of ten, each of whom agreed to entertain at an "invisible guest" luncheon, each guest is being asked, in addition to making a contribution, to entertain ten more of her friends. By this plan, it is anticipated, many women of varied interests and pursuits will be reached.

Hen "Lays" Predated Egg And Terrorizes a Town

Name of Owner and "Jan. 25,
1921," on Shell Cause Moun-
taineers to Tremble

LEXINGTON, Ky., Jan. 22.—Inhabitants of Woodbine, Whitley County, which is in the mountains, are in a state of terror for fear of something "will happen." When Mrs. Nettie Faulkner heard her hen cackle to-day she rushed to the nest, because dogs had been stealing eggs lately. She found under her hen an egg on which her name was written out in full, and the name was written out in full, and the date "January 25, 1921," as plainly as it could be written.

Mrs. Faulkner screamed in terror, thinking the matter supernatural, and refused to allow her husband to go to work, fearing disaster.

THE WEATHER

Cloudy to-day, preceded by rain in morning; to-morrow fair; no change in temperature; southwest to west winds.
Full Report on Page Twelve

People Must Work Out Own Destiny

Program Held to Promise
Peace on All Borders,
Effort Otherwise Vain

By Carter Field
WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—General pacification of the Russian borderlands as a necessary step toward mediation of the Turkish issue is urged in a note which President Wilson to-day sent to the League of Nations. The President, replying to proposals concerning his mediation of the Turkish-Armenia boundary dispute, demands as a preliminary to that undertaking a guaranty that the great powers will not violate Russia's territory while she is in her present stricken condition, and will not permit states bordering on Russia to attack the Bolsheviks. In this way, the President declares, it will be shown whether the Bolsheviks desire peace.

Until some such guaranty against attacks on Russia is given the President will not send Henry Morgenthau abroad. Mr. Morgenthau had been chosen by the President to act as mediator on the boundary dispute.

The President's decision was transmitted to Paul Hymans, president of the Assembly of the League of Nations, in a lengthy communication from Acting Secretary of State Norman H. Davis. The document described Armenia to be under the control of Soviet Russia, and asserted that any mediation proceedings must therefore be based on the future policy of the great powers toward Russia.

Armenia Merely a Detail
President Wilson's view is that the Armenian situation is only one detail of the vast Russian problem, and he contends that it would be futile to attempt the pacification and independence of Armenia without establishing definitely an Allied policy toward future Russian military moves.

The American answer to the various suggestions of the League of Nations members was to proceed in arbitrating the controversy between the Armenians and the Kemalists takes a positive position against any further military action directed against the Allied High Commissioners, and peace can only be restored by the Allied powers adopting a policy of hands off and thus enabling the Russian peoples within the empire and those composing the struggling give assistance to accomplish complete pacification.

The American note emphatically reiterates the view of the present Administration that the Bolsheviks are "a violent and tyrannical minority by means representing the real desires and purposes of the Russian people," but with equal emphasis Mr. Wilson contends that "armed invasion is not the way to bring peace to the people of Russia."

President Wilson sums up his answer to the league's invitation to mediation in Armenia as suggesting that the whole Russian-Armenian-Turkish tangle can be solved only by the great powers agreeing to withhold support to any of the border states attempting military operations against the Bolsheviks, and thus serve notice on Russia that peace is possible from within. The President consents to send Mr. Morgenthau on the league's mission if the conditions are met.

The text of the President's note, as transmitted by Acting Secretary Davis, follows:

"Your telegram of December 26, 1920, transmitting a message received by the Council from the British government, concerning Armenia, stating that Armenia is reported to be under the control of Soviet Russia, and suggesting that the President instruct the American High Commissioner at Constantinople to take up the matter with the Allied High Commissioners, has been received and read with interest by the President, who instructs me to reply as follows:

"The President does not deem it practicable to instruct the American High Commissioner at Constantinople to act for him in this matter. As he stated in my telegram of December 18, 1920, he has chosen the Honorable Henry Morgenthau, who has been named to act for him in each step that may be taken. Before instructing him to proceed, however, the President has been awaiting the definite assurances of the great powers that they will not permit states bordering on Russia to attack the Bolsheviks. It would appear that the immediate cause of